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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



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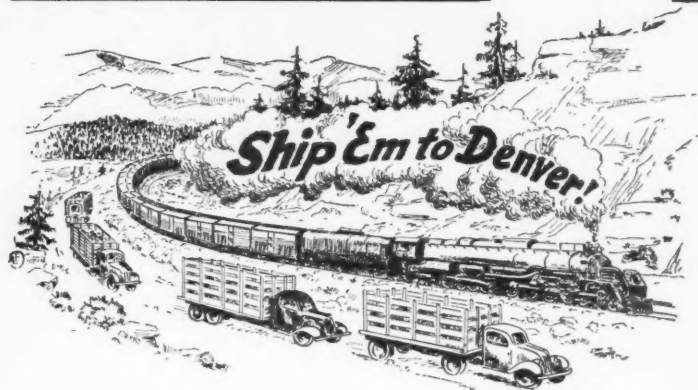
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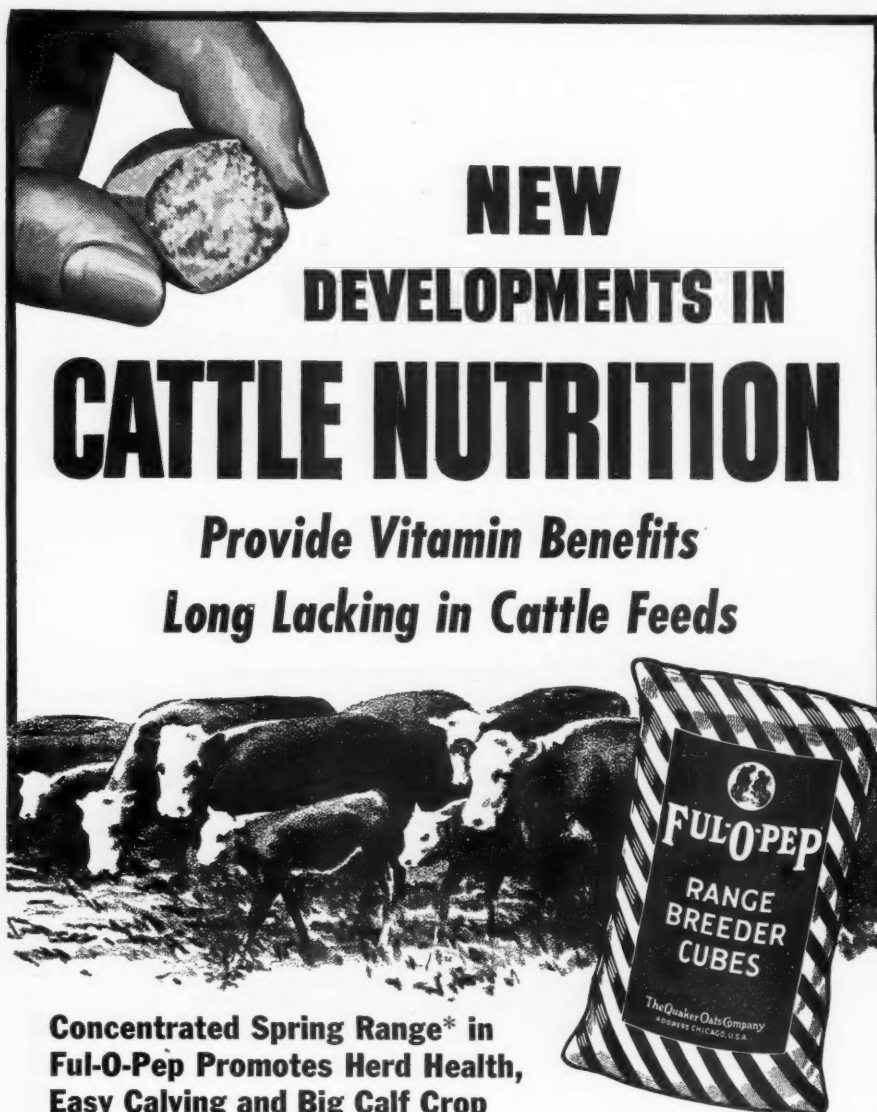
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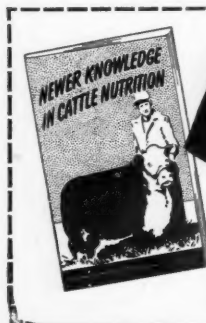
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LETTERS

SURPLUS ON THE HOOF

Enjoyed your issue of October, 1944; it contained many interesting articles. Your editorial on "Food Surpluses" impressed me. The surplus on the hoof using the ranges is just as important as the surplus on the hook or in the can or frozen. Looks to me as though it is just as important for the producer to decrease his production. We are asking the WFA to dispose of surpluses gradually into the channels of trade and we ought to do the same thing with the cattle.—EVAN W. HALL, Agricultural Agent, C., M., St. P. & P. Ry.

GOOD BUT DRY

Conditions are good as far as quality of range feed is concerned but dry weather has prevailed since the heavy rains in June. Lambs are mostly of poor quality—too light and too many worms. Although green feed is tight even now and dry, sheep are fat. Cattle generally are in good condition. Calves are better than last fall. Lots of hay harvested and some mighty fine oats and barley have been raised. Lamb prices are 10 to 11 cents a pound.—LINN L. GIVLER, Powder River County, Mont.

CATTLE FAT

We have had good rains all over Santa Cruz County except a few spots, and still (Oct. 10) having local showers every day. Cattle are fat in most places and calves will be good in 30 days more.—WM. CHOATE, Santa Cruz County, Ariz.

There are more cattle than there is feed in the country.—D. BIDEGARAY, Fresno County, Cal.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Sanitary Embargo

EVER SINCE our sanitary officials imposed a rigid embargo against imports of dressed meats or live animals from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists (it was made effective Jan. 1, 1927, and written into law in June, 1930) there has been constant sniping at the embargo by representatives of those countries which have found it convenient to live with foot-and-mouth disease—apparently unwilling to do anything effective about getting rid of it but still wanting to share in the United States market. The leading offender in this has been Argentina. She has kept up a constant propaganda in this country trying to create consumer interest in Argentine beef, making all sorts of ridiculous claims that there is no danger involved in bringing in shipments and making light of the claims of our livestock industry that disaster would befall not only the livestock industry but consumers as well if the disease were to become fastened upon our livestock herds.

Occasionally, for home consumption, Argentina has admitted that the disease is serious and that something ought to be done about it locally. For instance, in the Jan. 20, 1943, issue of La Res appeared the following:

"If this event (destruction of the Shorthorn herd in Scotland) is not enough to awaken from their lethargy those who have the greatest interest in the health of farm animals, we must admit that it will at least make them understand what the foot-and-mouth disease means, by virtue of a catastrophe that might achieve saving powers.

"It is inadmissible that this disease should continue being the object of the indifference with which it is habitually looked upon only because up to the present time it has not assumed the nature of extreme virulence as used to be the case in countries of continental Europe, Great Britain and in the rare cases recorded in the United States of America. . . ."

This was inspired by the shock of the destruction of a famous Shorthorn herd in North Scotland, and the editor of La Res, for a moment at least, thought perhaps they should begin to do something about this dread disease.

Now it appears, however, that he has repented. In the June 5 issue of La Res appears an editorial headed "Regarding Trade with the United States," in which the same old claims are made that the embargo provision of our tariff act is the cause of misunderstandings between the countries and is maintained for the selfish interests of the livestock industry of this country.

It seems rather amazing that anyone in Argentina should have the nerve today still to be promoting the idea that we should break down our sanitary embargo in order that they may enjoy a better market for their product. Since the war began, Argentina has done everything in her power to sabotage the

efforts of the United States in promoting harmony among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. She has gone dangerously far in her pro-Nazi attitude. She has shown beyond a doubt that the trouble between the United States and Argentina does not have anything to do with the sanitary embargo, but goes far beyond it to fundamentals which have caused Argentina to lean toward our enemies.

Fortunately for the livestock producers of this country, the sanitary embargo is not based on anything as temporary or as changeable as the question of Argentina's place in world affairs. When the war is over, world trade will again be in the spotlight and everyone will be in a mood to forget so far as may be possible much of the agony of a war-torn world. Our sanitary embargo is based upon actual need to protect the livestock industry of this country from the ravages of a disease that only a few of the major livestock-producing countries of the world have been able to keep in check. The record of the extreme danger of importing this disease with meat shipments is better today than ever before. England has had, of necessity, to import Argentine beef and it has been found that as disease outbreaks increase in Argentina itself they are followed by an increase in outbreaks in England despite all precautions which may be taken there. It is recognized that little if any effort is made in Argentina to prevent the spread of the disease.

Some day, no doubt, foot-and-mouth disease will be conquered, but if it is only on a control basis so that constant vaccination is involved, we still will want no part of it. In the meantime, it would seem that Argentine editors could find something more profitable to do than to dream and write about the cementing of Argentine-United States relations by laying down our barriers and permitting foot-and-mouth disease to be imported into this country.

The Fall Movement

CATTLEMEN can breathe more easily now that we have just passed the peak of the western range season. Earlier in the year, the prospect of a huge flood of cattle on the markets this fall disturbed stockmen and Washington officials alike. Many plans to prevent the impending trouble were proposed. Several plans were adopted, and evidently they worked. Marketing has gone along quite smoothly.

The slaughter this fall, as was foreseen, was a record. August was a month of the heaviest cattle slaughter in history; September, likewise, topped all previous months except August. The first nine months of the year also set a record for cattle killings. This period was a record in calf slaughter, too.

The thing that troubled the range cattleman most was the prospect in marketing of lean grass beef. More of it was headed for market than ever and, since it was not the kind of beef wanted by the army

and not a popular item on the butchers' counters, growers wondered what would happen. What happened was that consumers, with little education, took well to the product, which we believe can be credited to the campaign launched by the American Meat Institute, the National Livestock and Meat Board and the chain and independent stores. The campaign, first proposed at a meeting called by the American National Live Stock Association in Chicago in July, has stressed the value of lean beef and taught the housewife the ways to prepare it. Thus, the abundant supply of utility beef, almost as much as the three top beef grades put together when you deduct the 60 per cent the army is taking, was cleared. The campaign also kept these two-way beeves from clogging stocker and feeder alleys and thus supported the feeder market.

However, the whole heavy supply of beef that came to market this fall has cleared better than was expected. This, we believe, can be attributed to the following factors: (1) the early marketing program which, though it met skepticism here and there, was pushed vigorously by the American National and the government; (2) the heavy slaughter of calves which up to Sept. 1 was 58 per cent over a year ago, and (3) the utility beef promotion program referred to above.

It is fortunate that the industry had a heavy supply of grass beef for the emergency at a time when the corn-fed product was the scarcest for the season in many years. Cattlemen may congratulate themselves not only on making available needed beef but for supplying it in such fashion that the market ing chaos predicted has been avoided.

What's Your Range Condition?

By KENNETH W. PARKER and P. V. WOODHEAD*

RANGE MAY BE THOUGHT OF AS primarily including the soil, the forage or vegetational cover and the livestock grazing thereon. The condition of the range or its "state of health" may be measured in terms of the kind and volume of forage and the amount of livestock products produced. Measured in these terms, range condition will vary over the years, being dependent primarily upon the productivity of the soil, the degree and intensity of grazing use by domestic livestock and wildlife, and weather—chiefly rainfall. The rancher has no influence on whether it rains or not but through proper management and adequate control of livestock numbers he can directly influence the "state of health" of his range. If through the years he has wisely adhered to a moderate degree of stocking and proper methods of livestock management, range conditions will generally remain good. There will be losses in plant cover during drought but the range will readily respond when the rains come. If, on the other hand, grazing use has been invariably heavy through the years, range condition will remain in a downward trend in spite of higher rainfall, and forced reductions in livestock numbers will characterize the ranching operation.

Judging Range Condition important

Judging the condition of a range is one of the most important duties of the ranch operator and range administrator. There are many factors which enter into the final appraisal of a range. It is important that these factors be correctly appraised because subsequent range and livestock management will directly affect the financial success of the operation as well as the maintenance of the long-time productivity of the range. Judging range condition may be contro-

versial. An area may look as if it is in fair condition to one man and yet at the same time may look like a "sorry spread" to another. This is mainly because some factors are overlooked, some not fully considered, or both.

The purpose here is to present for the consideration and trial by stockmen (see p. 10) and range administrators a score card for judging range condition. It is not intended to give a mathematical interpretation of range conditions but to aid in the summarization and weighing of the various factors which enter into an appraisal of range condition. The score card is a simple device intended to call attention to the several factors to be appraised. It may also serve to eliminate guesswork and personal bias. While the score card as presented pertains to the perennial grassland yearlong ranges of the Southwest where the average annual rainfall is above 10 inches, the principles and methods involved may have wider application.

Items to Watch in Judging Condition

Items to watch in judging range condition may be conveniently grouped under the headings of: plant indicators,

soil indicators and animal indicators.

Following is a brief description of these items as listed on the score card. They are largely explanatory or supplementary to the descriptive terms listed thereon and relate to the perennial grassland yearlong ranges of the Southwest.

PLANT INDICATORS

Vigor and condition—perennial grasses. This factor is probably the most important to appraise correctly because the effect of too heavy grazing (and drought) is first reflected in lowered forage production due to poor vigor and condition of the principal perennial grasses. The effect of too heavy grazing on vigor can often be determined by comparing the forage growth on lightly grazed ranges or on largely inaccessible areas that are within or adjacent to the more regularly used pastures.

Vigor and condition—browse. This item should not be graded on perennial grassland ranges. It is included merely to permit using the score card in country where palatable shrubs compose 20 per cent or more of the plant cover and thus become an important item of the diet.

Density. Density or percentage of ground covered with vegetation (as viewed vertically) is dependent on soil productivity, climate and degree of grazing use. In general, under too heavy grazing use (and drought) the plant cover will become thin and sparse. However, on some ranges density may be largely maintained by increase of such plants as ring muhly and burrograss which replace the more desirable forage species (fig. 2).

The following listing for two rainfall zones in the Southwest under average soil conditions is presented as a guide to the four density classes:

*Mr. Parker is senior forest ecologist at the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tucson, Ariz.; Mr. Woodhead is chief of the division of range management, southwestern region, Forest Service, Albuquerque, N. M.

COVER PICTURE

The cover picture this month shows healthy, productive livestock on southwestern grama grassland range in excellent condition. The picture was sent in by the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Density Class	Average Rainfall 10-15 Inches Per Year:	Average Rainfall 15-20 Inches Per Year:
	Ground Cover in Per Cent	Ground Cover in Per Cent
Excellent	30 or more	40 or more
Good	25-30	30-40
Fair	15-25	20-30
Poor	15 or less	20 or less

Composition. Composition or variety of perennial grass species is dependent almost entirely on the character of grazing use in the past. Some perennial grasses are particularly palatable and easily killed out by heavy grazing whereas others will withstand heavy use and will increase in abundance. In general, the greater variety of perennial grasses the better the range condition. In grasslands characterized by a preponderance of blue grama, any of the following grasses should occur in greater or lesser abundance: sideoats and other gramas, Texas timothy, bluestem wheatgrass, sand dropseed, prairie junegrass, poverty threeawn, sprangletop, plains lovegrass, little bluestem, big bluestem, silver or cane bluestem, feathergrass, needle-and-thread and galleta. In eastern New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle, buffalograss may become an important constituent. In southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and the plains of Texas, curlymesquite grass may become important, particularly on the drier sites and southern exposures, but it should not become so prevalent that other grasses are excluded.

Grazing use. This is an important item in judging because it is the one direct cause of range condition which can be controlled by the rancher. In checking grazing (and the amount of grazing use, all parts of the pasture are observed at the end of the grazing season in May or June. However, periodic checks at other times of the year are helpful in securing best management. Some overuse in the immediate vicinity of water is unavoidable. In an extreme drought year grazing use will be heavier than normal but in a 10-year period there should not be over one or two such years. In other years grazing use should never be more than moderate, even on ranges in good or excellent condition, if the full productive capacity of the range is to be realized. Generally in areas of higher rainfall (above 18 inches per year) grazing use may be heavier than in the more arid regions, although the degree of use will depend upon the plants present. On sandy soils grazing use must usually be lighter than on more compact soils because of wind erosion.

Under moderate use, some individual plants will remain ungrazed throughout the year, some will be lightly grazed and others are apt to be closely grazed. A properly used range will, at the end of the grazing year or season, look "patchy," whereas an overused range will often be grazed closely to a uniform height. Furthermore, even on the most heavily grazed ranges 15 to 25 per cent of the grass volume will inevitably be

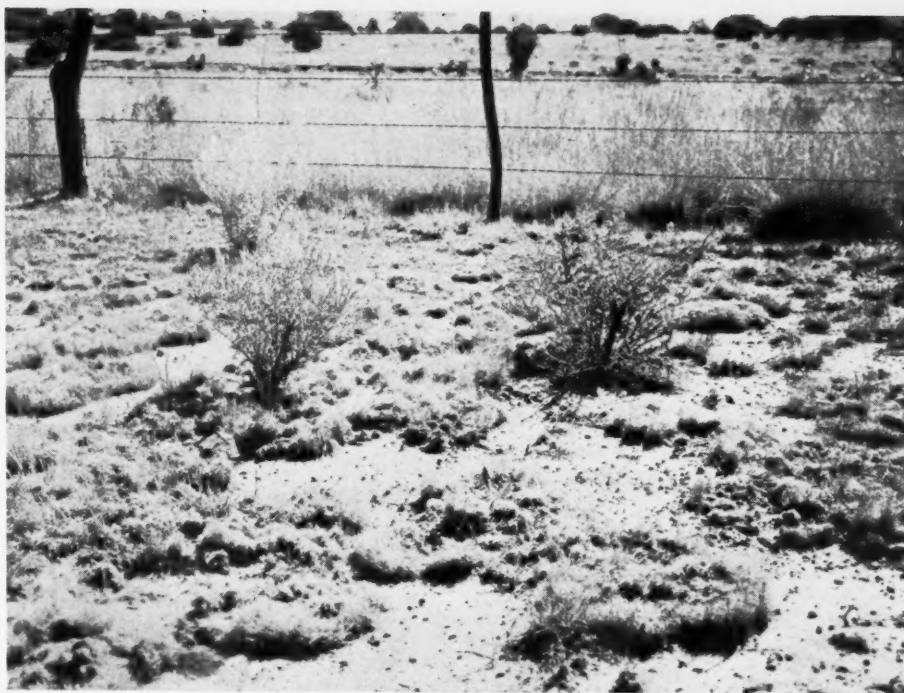


Figure 2. A contrast in range condition. In the foreground there is a fair cover of perennial vegetation but it is composed mainly of ring muhly or ring grass, largely worthless for grazing. Remnants of blue grama, black grama, sideoats and Texas timothy may be found. Note the thin cover which will permit rapid invasion of noxious range plants. The three bushes shown are the poisonous bush Senecio. This range would be judged as in poor condition. In the background the density of plant cover is excellent and blue grama is the predominant plant with ring muhly occurring only as a minor species. Black and sideoats gramas, Texas timothy and silver bluestem form an important part of the plant cover. This range would score good to excellent condition.

left on the ground because a cow can't graze much closer than $\frac{1}{2}$ - to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch stubble.

Careful measurements are necessary to judge the degree of grazing use expressed in terms of percentage volume removal. The following listing for blue grama in good condition will serve as a guide to degree of use based on average stubble height.

Degree of use	Average stubble height
Nonuse.....	Forage crop ungrazed
Light (less than 20 per cent volume removed).....	Above 5 inches
Moderate or proper (40 per cent of volume removed).....	2 inches
Heavy (40-60 percent of volume removed).....	1 to 2 inches
Extremely heavy (60 per cent or more of volume removed).....	Less than 1 inch

Annual grasses and weeds. A marked increase in abundance of annuals such as Russian thistle, sixweeks fescue, needle grama, annual threeawn, false buffalograss, red brome and foxtail barley should be viewed with concern, since if the increase is at the expense of the perennial grasses grazing capacity will be lowered. Although annuals may come in after a drought, they are also characteristic of too heavy grazing.

Noxious range plants. Increase of noxious range plants such as snakeweed is generally favored by a thinning stand of perennial grasses. Reduced forage

crops result because these generally unpalatable plants compete for and rob the better forage plants of much soil moisture.

SOIL INDICATORS

Litter. Continued too heavy grazing destroys the moisture-holding capacity of the upper soil layer by preventing the accumulation of plant litter which, when abundant, is nature's best rain stretcher.

Soil deposition. This item should not be graded unless the character of soil permits ready movement by wind.

Soil removal and gully formation. No one questions that a certain amount of soil movement is natural, particularly on naturally sparsely vegetated areas, but where erosion is abnormally speeded up it is generally the result of destruction or thinning of the protective mantle of vegetation. Where the original fertile topsoil remains, revegetation can usually be attained by light stocking or protection for a few years from grazing. On the other hand, where the upper soil layer has been removed, establishment of desirable perennial grass vegetation is slow and difficult and can only be accelerated by permitting the building up of the soil through the accumulation of plant litter and debris. The soil layers may be readily observed in road cuts but care must be exercised in choosing a

SCORE CARD FOR GRADING RANGE CONDITIONS (Adapted to southwestern perennial grassland yearlong ranges)

PLANT INDICATORS

Vigor and Condition—Perennial Grasses

Based on color, height and volume, compare with moderately grazed or protected areas.

- Grasses robust, with healthy, dark green color and extremely numerous leaves, seed stalks tall and numerous, few or no dead plants except in unusual drought. Reproduction plentiful in good years. Sod and bunchgrasses firm, not pedestaled.....=1
- Grasses as above with tall seed stalks. Reproduction sparse except in extremely good years. Occasional spots in the type in fair or poor condition. Sod and bunchgrasses firm. Occasional plants slightly pedestaled.....=3
- Grasses apparently healthy but forage crops poor and rains do not seem to be as effective as in former years. Sod thinning, many bunchgrasses loose, obviously pedestaled.....=5
- Grasses weak, may be pale, sickly color. Seed stalks few and extremely short. Heavy and continued rains do not promote luxuriant growth. Seedlings rare, death loss great, roots exposed, pull up easily, distinctly pedestaled.....=7

Vigor and Condition—Browse

(Palatable shrubs) (Do not grade unless browse makes up 20% or more of plant cover)

- New basal growth and plentiful young plants.....=1
- Plants closely browsed but not hedged.....=2
- Browse line forming. Plants assume hedged appearance.....=3
- Distinct browse line. Many plants dead with numerous dead branches. Inferior species heavily grazed.....=5

Density Excellent=1 Good=2 Fair=3 Poor=4

Composition Excellent=1 Good=2 Fair=3 Poor=4

Grazing Use

Current Use (at or near close of grazing year or season)

- Nonuse.....=0
- Light (less than 20% volume removed on grama types).....=1
- Moderate (20-40% volume removed on grama types).....=2
- Heavy (40-60% volume removed on grama types).....=3
- Extremely heavy (60%+ volume removed on grama types).....=4

In past 10 years

- Use has varied from nonuse to light.....=0
- Use has varied from nonuse or light to moderate.....=1
- Use has varied from nonuse or light to heavy.....=2
- Use has varied from moderate to heavy.....=3
- Use has been invariably heavy to extremely heavy.....=4

Annual Grasses and Weeds

Sparse or lacking=0 Abundant=1 Very abundant=2

Noxious Range Plants

(Including pricklypear, bitterweed, and half-shrubs such as snakeweed)

- None.....=0 Scattered colonies.....=1
- Abundant and well distributed.....=2 Excessive abundance.....=3

SOIL INDICATORS

Litter

- On soil surface between plants and composed principally of perennial grass seed stalks
- Very abundant.....=1 Common.....=2
- Scarce.....=3 None.....=4

Soil Deposition (wind)

(Do not grade unless soil is subject to blowing)

- No drift.....=0 Slight drift.....=1
- Moderate drift.....=3 Heavy drift.....=5
- Excessive drift (blow sand and dunes).....=7

Soil Removal (water and wind)

- All soil layers or horizons intact and well covered with plant debris, no apparent sheet erosion.....=0
- All soil layers intact but soil movement can be detected by occasional miniature alluvial fans, occasional exposed pebbles and rocks.....=1
- Upper soil horizon beginning to break up with numerous miniature alluvial fans, erosional pavement forming from exposed pebbles and rocks.....=3
- Upper soil horizon rapidly being removed, with spots of raw subsoil exposed, erosional pavement developed.....=5
- Upper soil horizon largely removed, erosional pavement excessive, soils generally hard and compact, raw subsoil exposed.....=7

Gully Formation

- No gullies.....=0
- Occasional small shallow gullies but well healed with vegetation.....=1
- Occasional shallow gullies.....=2 Frequent gullies, shallow.....=5
- Occasional deep gullies.....=3 Frequent deep V- or U-shaped gullies.....=7

ANIMAL INDICATORS

Livestock

- Cattle. Av. wt. breeding cows and calf crop:
- 950+ lbs. with 80+ per cent calf crop; av. wt. 8 mo. old calves 400+ lbs.=1
- 850+ lbs. with 70-80 per cent calf crop; av. wt. calves 350-400 lbs.=2
- 700+ lbs. with 50-70 per cent calf crop; av. wt. calves 300-350 lbs.=3
- Less than 700 lbs., less than 50 per cent calf crop; av. wt. calves less than 300 lbs.=4
- Sheep. Lambs, weight at end of season:
- 65+ lbs.=1 60-65 lbs.=2
- 50-60 lbs.=3 Less than 50 lbs.=4

Rodents and Rabbits

Population of kangaroo rats, prairie dogs, cottontail rabbits, jack rabbits:

Normal or below=1 Abundant=2 Excessive=3

INTERPRETATION OF TOTAL SCORE

- Excellent.....Less than 15 Unsatisfactory or fair.....26-35
- Good.....15-25 Poor.....36+

TOTAL

Check Pertinent
Items and Add

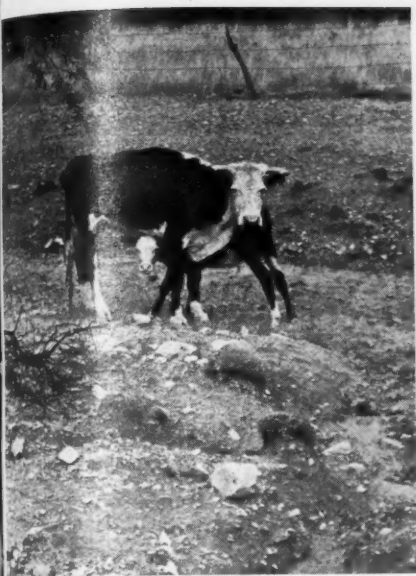


Figure 3. This range is in poor condition as indicated by poor vegetation cover, lack of litter, heavy erosion and poor physical condition of livestock. Although the cow has a calf, it will be light at shipping time, and being in poor physical condition, she probably will miss calving next year. This is potentially a productive range (as indicated by the protected grass in the background) but in its present condition it will not respond readily to rain.

site where all horizons are intact. Wherever the soil surface is covered with a rock pavement and plants are heavily pedestaled, the upper soil horizon has probably been removed.

"Frequent" gullies are those less than 100 feet apart. "Deep" gullies are those which interfere with the movement of livestock.

ANIMAL INDICATORS

Livestock. The best weights and highest productivity are attainable only when the animals are supplied plentiful range forage yearlong. This is particularly true in the case of cattle and to a lesser degree with sheep grazed under the herder system. The various condition classes of cattle listed in the score card are based on New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station Press Bulletin 825 entitled "Benefits, Based on Nutritional Requirements, from Proper Stocking of Ranges," by P. E. Neale.

Rodents and rabbits. The population of range forage destroying animals such as kangaroo rats and rabbits has been found to increase markedly under conditions where grazing use has been too heavy over a period of years.

Best time to judge range condition. Range condition may be appraised at any time during the year but there are two periods in the Southwest when the earmarks of condition are most easily seen. These are at the end of the grazing season in May or June when degree of grazing use and condition and productivity of livestock are readily observed, and early in the fall at the end

of the summer growth period when the effect of rainfall on forage growth and the final shipping weights of livestock may be determined.

Using the Score Card

Keeping in mind the various items discussed briefly above, you are now ready to use the score card. Under each heading, circle or check the item most descriptive of the condition found to occur on your range or pasture.

If your score is excellent, congratulate yourself that you are producing the most meat for the war effort and can continue for many years on your present basis of operation. If your score is good, pat yourself on the back but keep an eagle eye out that you don't fall down into the unsatisfactory class. If your score is fair or unsatisfactory, something is wrong with your management or you just have too much livestock. A score of poor is the most undesirable condition of all for the sustained long-time production of livestock products and can only be corrected by drastic downward adjustments in livestock numbers, followed by the most careful management of the range and husbandry of the livestock.

Judging range condition is not something new; on the other hand, there is much to learn through research and practical experience. The score card presented above may leave much to be desired for grading range condition and will probably receive much warranted comment. However, it is an attempt to summarize the many and frequently obscure factors which enter into judging condition. It is believed that the future welfare of the range livestock industry will depend in large measure on the proper recognition of range condition and the prompt adjustment in management to meet this condition whenever necessary. Any and all comments will be gratefully received.

GREENLEE COUNTY OFFICERS

Cattlemen attending the annual meeting of the Greenlee County Cattlemen's Association several weeks ago elected Ivan McKinney, Clifton, Ariz., to the presidency; Frank Willis, Jr., Duncan, vice-president, and Jess Stacy, Duncan, secretary-treasurer. About 125 persons came to the convention, which took place at Eagle Creek, Ariz.

Idaho Bull Sale Sets New Top Price

IN THE Idaho Cattlemen's Association bull auction, held Oct. 14 at Pocatello, Mark Donald 40th, owned by Herbert Chandler of Baker, Ore., took top price of the sale when he went to Clarence A. Garrett of Pocatello for \$1,400. Inasmuch as the previous high for the event had been \$1,250, this price established a new record. The second-high price was \$525, brought by Grant R. Grover's Royal Teton when sold to Ed Riggan. Two heifers averaged \$105 and 104 bulls averaged \$236.40. The top 10 bulls averaged \$493; total sale receipts were \$24,795.

Manager of the sale was Ray Swanson of Pocatello, the organization's president, and the auction was conducted by Col. Earl Walters, Filer, assisted by Roland Hawes of Boise, past president of the association, A. J. Funk of Blackfoot, and Leon Weeks.

At a banquet and dance which concluded the meeting, William Skinner, president of the chamber of commerce, delivered a brief address, as did Lawrence Mollin, Denver, of the American National Live Stock Association.

Another bull sale was scheduled by the Idaho group for Oct. 28 at Twin Falls.

Yavapai Calf Sale

To tell about the Yavapai calf sale last Saturday at Hays Ranch is a super-colossal job, for we long since ran out of adjectives that could do justice to those Yavapai Cattle Growers' National Calf Sales and barbecues. They grow bigger and better with the years—and this was the 12th year they have brought calves in (one from each ranch) as a donation to the work of the American National Live Stock Association. Clarence Jackson was mingling around with the other 749 folks (yes, 750 people were there) and maybe a lot of those present didn't know that he was the starter of the plan to give a calf, way back in the days when calves weren't worth much; everybody had plenty of calves, but no cash. In spite of all the dry weather we've been hearing about, the 62 head of calves brought there by 62 different cattlemen (some couldn't bring calves this year, so they brought the cash instead), were in good condition

ANOTHER CONVENTION APPROACHES

American National Live Stock Association members are reminded that it is not too early to start making plans to attend the annual meeting in Denver, Jan. 11-13, 1945.

Of first consideration is the matter of reservations. In this connection, the Shirley-Savoy will again be the headquarters hotel. Members are urged to place their reservation requests as soon as possible by writing to "Ike" Walton, Hotel Shirley-Savoy, Denver, Colo. Be sure to specify time of arrival; it is equally important that you mention exact length of stay and definite departure date. You will recognize that these details are essential because of continuing emergency conditions.

and averaged 403 pounds. Bidding was spirited, and the high bid was \$52 per head.

Ross Perner, president of the Yavapai Cattle Growers' Association, was on the job, trying to be everywhere at once. This calf sale is the best demonstration in the world that anything will work if people work at it together for good. The Yavapai Calf Sale is an institution now, and the Hays Ranch will always be the place to hold it, so the only question to settle each fall is the date.—**MRS. J. M. KEITH**, in *Arizona Cattle Growers' News Letter*.

PROLIFIC PORKER

After butchering hogs and cattle for more than a half century a Canon City, Colo., resident who operates a slaughter and packing house in the city was dressing an animal recently when he had to look twice. On each side of the heart was a smaller one. Never before in the history of slaughtering has such a phenomenon occurred, members of the industry declare.—**RAY FREEDMAN**.

CHICAGO SHOW DEC. 2-7

Numerous entries are being received for the Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition to be held Dec. 2-7 at the Union Stock Yards, according to B. H. Heide, who has charge of entries for the event. As in the International Live Stock Exposition, which the coming show replaces for the duration, individual classes are included for steers, hogs and sheep in both open and junior divisions as well as carload lots. Individual class entries closed Nov. 1, while carload lot entries will be accepted until Nov. 25.

MEAT DEHYDRATION

THE dehydrating of meat, in experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture, reduced the weight 60 to 70 per cent. Subsequent compression of the product for packaging reduced the volume 65 to 73 per cent. A report of these experiments is presented under sponsorship of the agricultural research administration.

Dehydrated raw meat, as removed from the drier, was found to be a generally better product than dehydrated cooked meat but offered a problem in keeping quality that requires further study. Precooking the meat improved its ability to keep without refrigeration and was a part of most processes. Meat for dehydration should be perfectly fresh, and studies of packaging and storage showed metal cans to be the best container for meats that must be stored for long periods without refrigeration.

The report of the studies contains 48 pages and is available at 15 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., under the designation "Meat Dehydration, A Report of Research Work for Its Commercial Development," Circular 706.

THE LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK

(From an address by Chas. A. Burmeister, office of production, War Food Administration, at the 39th annual meeting of the American Meat Institute, Chicago, Sept. 26.)

ALL OF US, IN TRYING TO VISUALIZE the future, base our judgments largely on past experiences, although we know that history does not necessarily repeat. In order to appraise the present supply situation in the livestock industry and the factors which contributed to it, so that we may determine future trends, I will review briefly the major developments that have occurred since World War I.

When the war ended in late 1918, cattle numbers in this country were at a new peak and totaled 73,000,000 head. They had expanded throughout the war period, despite large increases in slaughter. Hog numbers also were at new highs, and the number of horses and mules, totaling nearly 27,000,000 head, was the largest we have ever had. Sheep numbers were sharply down, as there had been continued liquidation of sheep over the previous seven years.

Steadily expanding demand for beef and pork, as a result of military and allied needs, had stimulated production of hogs and cattle, even though severe droughts in some sections and poor crop yields in 1916 and 1918 had been deterrent factors. Prices were high compared with peacetimes. Although they continued favorable on hogs for nearly a year after the war, and almost two years afterward on cattle, producers apparently deemed it wise to trim sails and adjust numbers downward to a peacetime basis, even though there were many optimistic predictions about great possibilities for a large export trade in meats and livestock to feed the starving peoples of Europe and rebuild their herds.

Painful Adjustment

In late 1919 hog prices broke sharply, but the break in cattle prices did not begin until about a year later. By the end of 1920, prices were down to pre-war levels, and the livestock and meat industry was experiencing a terrific deflation headache. For the cattle industry there was a long period ahead of painful adjustment and slow liquidation, during which the weaker operators gradually were forced out. Herds in 1920 included more than 10,000,000 steers, many of these the aged ones then so plentiful in the range country. Adjustments included disposing of these steers and reducing steer numbers, selling a larger proportion of calves for slaughter and reducing the cow herd and the number of calves kept for replacement. These adjustments were not completed until the end of 1927, and throughout the period cattle prices generally were considered to

be unfavorable by most producers. In late 1927 they began to improve rapidly as a result of smaller supplies of cattle for slaughter and they continued to rise through 1928 and 1929.

By 1928 cattle numbers were down 16,000,000 head from the 1918 peak, and steer numbers had been cut almost in half. Once more cattlemen began to build up their herds. Numbers increased steadily until 1934, despite the great drop in prices as a result of the depression. In that year came the worst drought in history, and cattle numbers were a million larger than the peak reached in 1918. Government purchases of more than 8,000,000 cattle for slaughter as a drought-relief measure, together with increased commercial slaughter, reduced numbers 5,500,000 head in that year. A repetition of the drought in 1936 caused further liquidation, and by 1938 numbers were down 9,000,000 head from the 1934 peak. They have since been increasing at the rate of 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 head a year, and this year the total was up to 82,200,000—nearly 8,000,000 more than in 1934 and 9,000,000 more than in 1918. The 17,000,000 increase in cattle numbers since 1938 includes 6,000,000 cows, heifers and heifer calves kept primarily for producing milk, and nearly 11,000,000 beef-type cattle. Steers and bulls are up slightly more than 2,000,000 head.

Present Reductions

Last fall, state agricultural goal committees, guided by appraisals of feed resources and carrying capacity in their respective states, recommended reductions in cattle numbers that would bring the national total down to slightly below 77,000,000 head by the end of this year, a reduction of more than 5,000,000 head, or 6.5 per cent. Unless there were unusually large death losses, this reduction could be effected only by greatly increasing the country's cattle and calf slaughter.

Readjusting cattle numbers downward from present levels is largely a matter of reducing breeding stock, cows and heifers. This needs to be emphasized because much of the discussion about the cattle situation this year appears to overlook this fact or to ignore it. The industry must maintain a minimum of 6,000,000 steers in peacetime to provide consumers with the pre-war average per capita supply of the kind of beef they want. Although steer numbers at the beginning of this year totaled 7,500,000 head, this number can be quickly reduced by marketing a larger proportion of calves for slaughter, and retaining fewer calves for steer replacements. There are definite indications that this is being done this year. Since the calf crop this year, plus cattle imports, is expected to total about 34,500,000 head, the slaughter of cattle and calves plus death losses

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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ODUCER



Says MoorMan's Minerals Are Worth "Double Their Present Price"

THE best ads published in behalf of MoorMan's Range Minerals for Cattle are those written by Moorman customers who regularly feed this labor-saving, profit-making **complete** mineral feed.

Here is another typical customer report—this time from New Mexico. Joe Mitchell & Son of Chaves County tell us:

"We have been feeding both MoorMan's Range and GroFat Minerals for the past two years. I have found them far more beneficial to my cattle than any mineral I have ever fed, but would like to make myself plain as to the length of time one should feed a mineral before criticizing the results.

"The first year I fed MoorMan's Minerals, both Range and GroFat, I was unable to judge the feed value I was getting from the minerals. After going into the second year, the results I have found in

the condition of my cattle, and the saving on feeds, I still would feed MoorMan's Minerals if they were to cost double their present price as it would pay a profit.

"The photograph shows some of the pure bred Hereford bulls that have had MoorMan's Minerals since weaning time. We feel that these bulls are able to go into service in a much healthier condition by having been fed a complete mineral feed. We gladly recommend MoorMan's Complete Mineral Feeds to all our friends in the livestock business."

To learn just why this New Mexico feeder — like thousands of cattlemen all over the range country — finds the MoorMan way of mineral feeding so profitable, just ask your Moorman dealer. Or clip coupon.



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MINERAL FEED

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Without obligation to me, please send full information about MoorMan's Range Minerals for Cattle.

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November, 1944

must be in excess of this figure to obtain a reduction in cattle numbers. The rate of slaughter thus far this year indicates that the combined slaughter of cattle and calves will be about 33,000,000 head, or about 5,500,000 more than last year. This, together with average death losses, indicates that numbers at the beginning of 1945 probably will be down nearly 1,000,000 head from the peak of 82,200,000 reached last January. The decreases will be mostly in cows and young stock, as these are the kinds in which the greatest increases in slaughter have occurred this year.

Cyclical Pattern

It is typical of the cattle industry that once a reversal in the trend of numbers occurs, the movement continues in the new direction for several years, and thus there develops the typical cyclical pattern of the industry in which numbers increase for a certain number of years, usually about six—and then decrease for an equal or longer period of time. These long-time patterns of increasing and decreasing numbers reflect both the biological aspects of cattle production and the economic factors which affect it. Changes from year to year are moderate because of the time required to produce cattle and the reluctance of cattlemen to liquidate breeding herds except under most adverse conditions.

Since 1936, range, feed and pasture conditions have been generally favorable over most of the country, with only

scattering areas adversely affected. These favorable conditions made it possible to expand cattle operations and were an incentive for building up herds. Most cattlemen now realize that their industry is in a somewhat vulnerable position in the event there should be a recurrence of drought conditions. They are aware also that demand for meats may be less favorable after the war ends and there is a general readjustment of business to a peacetime basis. There seems reason to believe, therefore, that there will be a general tendency to market cattle liberally in the next few years and to continue reducing numbers. The rate of decrease, however, will depend on range and feed conditions and on the price situation. One will be determined by the weather and the other by developments in the general business situation which affect consumer buying power.

Past experiences show that adverse range and feed conditions will accelerate cattle liquidation. A fall in prices will at first retard it because of the hope of price recovery. If prices continue low for some time, however, the weaker operators gradually quit and there is a general tendency for everyone to curtail somewhat. There have been periods when prices were so low as to cause producers to hold back their cows because it was more advantageous to keep them and raise calves than to sacrifice them.

The feed situation and the relationship of prices of feeder cattle to prices

(Continued on Page 18)

THE Secretary Reports

By F. E. M.

Reports from almost all sections of the West indicate relatively light demand for feeder calves although here and there some fairly good sales have been made. The slaughter outlet has continued good, with the net results that for the first eight months of the year 58 per cent more calves had been slaughtered under federal inspection than a year ago.

* * *

The American National Live Stock Association started preaching early marketing many months ago. There were some who said it couldn't be done, but the record shows that it has been done. The marketing has been early and as great a degree of stability has existed in the markets as could possibly be expected under present emergency conditions.

* * *

Railroads have been operating about at the peak of their capacity. Perhaps it is fortunate that there is a limit to the number of livestock cars they can furnish in any one week. That is one of the stabilizing factors. Also, packers have been operating at just about manpower capacity. Any substantial increase above recent levels would make it difficult for them to clear the yards. This does not mean that their plant capacity has been reached, but the volume handled has been large.



**"SERVES YOU RIGHT FOR PLAYING HOOKEY—
THE DAY THEY GAVE CUTTER PELMENAL!"**

Beware severe climatic changes—hard drives—changes in feed! All can cause symptoms of "shipping fever." Vaccinate routinely! And with Cutter Pelmenal, the vaccine that stops hemorrhagic septicemia and increases resistance against related diseases. Pelmenal is "alhydrox"—a plus value fully explained on the opposite page!

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AND WINTER
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Don't
Risk Losses...
LET'S
WIN THE FOOD
BATTLE!

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Feed conditions are generally reported favorable in most sections of the West. Recent good rains in the Panhandle in Texas will slow down shipments to market. Some potential shippers overnight became buyers. This shows how quickly the livestock industry adjusts itself to new conditions. Likewise, it places the range cattle producers in a much more independent position. That also helps to prevent heavy market declines. They can ship them or hold them, depending on the market.

How many cattle will there be on Jan. 1, 1945? Best current estimate is that the number will be close to 1,000,000 head below Jan. 1, 1944. The all-time record number then was 82,200,000 head.

A very interesting visit to the wholesale and retail beef markets at New York City left the impression of a meat-hungry city. As one Safeway store meat salesman put it, "I can sell more of anything I can get, whether it is utility or grade AA." The campaign to sell utility beef has gone over so big that branch house managers were asking when the big run of utility beef was going to show up. They couldn't fill the orders for it. Utility beef was quoted in the black market, which shows that it isn't exactly a drug on the market, as it might easily have been without the campaign started late in July. Few people realize that, with the cattle and calf slaughter in August and September the largest of any 60-day period on record, there likewise

was a larger proportionate supply of utility beef in the meat going to consumers than at any previous time. This was due to the light feeding operations this fall and to the heavy set-aside order (60 per cent) on the better grades of beef.

It is still impossible to tell whether cattle feeding operations during the winter will be sufficient anywhere near to meet the demand for beef next winter and spring. There was a fairly good movement to the feedlots in the July to September period. It was not a big movement, however, and a big movement was needed, particularly in view of the fact there were 41 per cent fewer cattle on feed Aug. 1 than a year ago. The next 60 days will tell the tale—whether we are going to have an extreme shortage of beef or a reasonably adequate supply next spring.

I can remember when San Antonio was a real cow-town and the Gunter Hotel the headquarters for the visiting cowmen. The army has taken over. On a recent visit there the occasional western hat, still visible in the lobby of the Gunter, looked as out of place as an eastern dude on a real cow horse.

Where are all the people coming from? Every large city is crowded to overflowing. It would naturally be assumed that the small cities and towns had many vacant houses, but this does not seem to be the case. There is quite a boom on in residence property in the small towns,

and nearly all cities, small, medium or large, have the same housing problem. There may be a few vacant farms here and there, but no one can find the empty homes that millions of war workers and soldiers are supposed to go back to when the war is over.

What will be the demand for beef in the post-war world? Opinions differ. Some say that the beef cattle industry is going to suffer because of the present scarcity of its product, forcing changes in dietary habits of millions of people. The writer believes this will be true only to a very limited extent and that on the other side of the picture there are thousands upon thousands of people just waiting for the day when they can again get a good beefsteak at their butcher shop or their favorite restaurant. Is the campaign to sell utility beef a factor in this regard? In the opinion of the writer, no. First, it must be remembered that all this utility beef would have been sold whether or not there had been a campaign to sell it. The campaign merely helped to move it quickly and to avoid congestions in the markets. No doubt some people who do not know how to cook it properly have had bad results, but the writer has queried many people in many places about it and has found very little complaint. The beef cattle industry has done a good job during a most trying year. If we can do as well next year we can congratulate ourselves.

The writer made an interesting visit to

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**It means peak protection for your livestock.
An advantage exclusive with Cutter!**

**YOU'LL GET "ALHYDROX"
IN THESE IMPORTANT
CUTTER PRODUCTS
(and many others)**

**PELMENAL for "Shipping
Fever" and "related diseases"
BLACKLEGOL for Blackleg
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If you had the time, the money, the help—you could best protect your livestock against disease with small, repeated doses of vaccine. Just as antitoxin is "manufactured" in horses for prevention of human disease—by small, repeated doses of toxin over a period of months.

Today, thanks to a special process called "alhydrox" (short for "aluminum-hydroxide-adsorbed")—you can get the same results by simply saying "Cutter."

Whenever you inject an "alhydrox" vaccine into an animal, the whole shot isn't taken into the system at one time. Instead, the vaccine is held in the animal's tissues and released slowly, over a considerable period of time.

See the big advantage? With Cutter "alhydrox" you get the same, ideal protection as with small, repeated doses. It's the biggest difference between Cutter and ordinary vaccines. It's a word to look for—and remember—to help prevent disease losses!

If not available locally, write for name of nearest supplier. Address any Cutter branch office . . .
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the Bureau of Animal Industry cooperative experiment station at Woodward, Okla. This station has done some very fine work in developing forage plants and grasses adapted to the Southwest. One of the most interesting projects shown to the big crowd of visitors was a sagebrush cutting demonstration. They just simply mow it down as though it were hay, and a nearby field treated similarly a year or two ago gave first-hand evidence of tremendous improvement in forage cover.

* * *

It is too bad election doesn't come oftener. So many promises are being made about things that are to be done for the benefit of everyone, controls that are to be released as soon as possible, etc., that it almost makes the world seem worth living in again. We even hear rumors that meat rationing is to be discontinued just before election, not because there is any surplus of meat (the recent 80 per cent set-aside order on canners

and cutters shows it is getting tighter instead of better) but because everyone will be happy if rationing is stopped whether they can get any more meat or not.

Neckyoke Jones Sez:

I was readin' the other day in a labor newspaper wich claims to hev a lot of folks readin' it, where the cattel kings of the West is denyin' the poor laborin' feller who works on ranches an' farms the right to orginize. It seems like these here cattel kings—accordin' to the writin' feller in this here paper—is grindin' down the laborin' man by holdin' up the price of beef wich is perdoosed by payin' starvashun wages. Of course all this here is goin' to be stopped, sez the feller. The cattel kings is goin' to hev to stop exploitin' the poor. The standard of livin' an' workin' hours has gotta be improved, sez this here paper. Mebbe they want chuck waggins to be

fixed up with ice cream freezers so the hands kin have ice cream onct a day.

Now iffen the boys knows anny cattel kings, they better warn 'em that the CIO is shore lathered up—and to let go of them dogies an' not be holdin' them fer higher prices an' deprivin' the war worker of his meat. An' what is further they gotta quit throwin' all this here utility beef on the market an' quit holdin' back the prime stuff. It ain't fair to keep the prime stuff an' make Sidney Hillman eat tough meat! It jest ain't right. Barnum sed they was a fool borned every minnit, but the birth rate was lower in them days, an' chanctes are they is more borned now than then, wich probably accounts fer how come these writin' fellers kin hand out the lingo they do, an' find folks to believe it.

Iffen a feller wasn't so doggone bizzzy on the ranch an' he could set down an' lissen to this here polytical scrap, it'd shore be a lotta fun.—F.H.S.

MORE FEED PER ANIMAL UNIT

The amount of feed per animal unit on farms on Jan. 1 will be about 15 per cent above the 1943-44 crop, according to a forecast made by the Department of Agriculture. Total supplies of feed grains for the 1944-45 feeding year are expected to reach 129,300,000 tons—2 per cent below this year's supply but the third largest on record. Moderate declines are seen in sheep, cattle, horse and mule numbers and considerable reductions in hogs and chickens. This year's bumper corn crop was put at 3,196,977 bushels in the Oct. 1 estimate. WFA officials are predicting an end to their major controls over corn before the first of next year.

QUARTERLY N. M. MEETING

Following is a list of resolutions adopted at the third quarterly executive board meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association in Albuquerque, Sept. 25:

An expression of commendation to WFA Director Marvin Jones for cooperation extended, and a recommendation that WFA regulations be kept flexible to forestall long supplies of any grade or quality of beef; that no regulations be allowed to interfere with ready movement into channels of consumption; that there be no dumping of excess foods at the end of the war, to depress the market and injure the industry. A recommendation that the work of the Joint Livestock Committee be continued.

TRACTORS MATCH HORSES

A USDA report estimates that in 1944 horses and mules represent about 55 per cent of the total draw-bar power on American farms, while the 45 per cent represented by tractor power is somewhat equalized by the fact that tractor power works longer hours in the year and the total pull is believed to be almost evenly balanced. Colt production is not sufficient to maintain the present number of work animals.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Faster recovery from calf scours with



SULFAGUANIDINE

Hardly a beef or dairy herd in this country is free of White Scours. Your calves that die or are stunted because of this disease represent a preventable profit loss.

Lederle's SULFAGUANIDINE is the *proven* treatment that works right where the trouble is—IN THE INTESTINES. Calves treated with SULFAGUANIDINE get well faster—are never as sick as when treated by *any other method!*

The calves you save today will build your profit margin tomorrow.

Send for FREE booklet:

"Save Valuable Animals With Sulfaguanidine"

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NUMBER SEVEN

of a series of messages devoted to the welfare of the Live Stock and Meat Industry.



MARKETING AGENCIES— an important link in the chain

The system of marketing meat animals has been changed greatly since the days when livestock producers sold their animals to local butchers to be slaughtered and consumed locally. Since that time, livestock markets and processing plants have been established at convenient points between the areas of extensive production and the points of greatest demand and ultimate consumption.

The livestock producer of today conducts a highly specialized business—that of producing meat animals for market. Dependable marketing agencies and market outlets are important to the success of his

operations. It is a source of satisfaction to producers to know that the facilities and services of responsible and experienced marketing agencies are always available.

Stock yards companies, commission firms, local marketing associations, and individuals who assemble livestock for marketing all represent another important link in the chain extending from livestock farms and ranches to the consumer's table.

The contribution they make to efficient marketing and distribution is exemplified by their many years of successful and dependable service to the Live Stock and Meat Industry.



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**Facilities and Organization
That Will Boost the Net Proceeds
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A "Goodbye" for Hitler
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Every move our fighters make on land, at sea, or in the air, is based on communications. Men depend not only for their orders, but for their very lives on radio and telephone and other communications devices.

On every front you'll find Bell System equipment. That's why there are shortages at home.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 14)

of slaughter cattle this fall give promise of considerably more cattle being fed for market in 1945 than were fed this year. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into eight Corn Belt states in July and August were 52 per cent larger than in the same period last year, and about equal to the five-year average for those months. The movement was especially large into Iowa and Nebraska, but was considerably below average into Minnesota, Ohio and Indiana.

Supplies of fed cattle next year may be as large as in 1942, or possibly larger, and will be more evenly distributed over the year than they were this year. Marketings of cows and calves for slaughter may be expected to continue large, but probably will not exceed the totals of this year. Total beef output probably will be a new record and the total of beef and veal combined may exceed 11 billion pounds and average about 80 pounds per capita. This would be an increase of 25 per cent over the five-year pre-war average. The total of all cattle slaughtered, including calves, probably will not be greatly different from this year's total. It is likely to be large enough, however, to cause a greater reduction in cattle numbers than will occur this year, as the 1945 calf crop will probably be somewhat smaller than this year's crop, since there will be fewer cows next year to produce calves.

Looking beyond to the years 1946 to 1949, supplies of cattle for slaughter may be expected to be larger than in the pre-war years; but unless there is widespread drought the yearly totals may not be as large as this year. Cow numbers by that time probably will be below 39,000,000, and the yearly calf crop would not average more than 31,000,000 to 32,000,000. If cattle numbers were then to be stabilized, the yearly slaughter would have to be held at about 28,000,000 to 29,000,000 head, or about 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 below the expected slaughter this year.

Sheep Heading Down

Sheepmen during this war have experienced about the same difficulties as in the last war; i.e., labor problems, increased costs, and failure of lamb prices to rise in proportion to the advance in cattle and hog prices. Some of the important producing regions apparently became overstocked in relation to range carrying capacity, and in the last three years, including 1944, there has been much liquidation of breeding stock. The proportion of ewes in sheep and lamb slaughter since 1941 has been very high and accounts for the very large slaughter of total sheep and lambs during this period. The number of stock sheep was reduced 4,000,000 head in 1942 and 1943, and will be further reduced this year. The total next January will be the small-

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Every American...every farm, ranch, village, town or city...is dependent upon the soil. Soil made poor and unproductive through erosion and loss of plant food means a loss for you... wherever you live, whatever you do.

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Educational Service

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

714 Praetorian Building

Dallas, Texas

est since 1929, and will be far too small in relation to our population to produce the usual per capita supplies of lamb consumed in pre-war years.

The annual production of lamb and mutton in years when there is no liquidation of breeding stock averages a little more than 18 pounds for each head of stock sheep in flocks on Jan. 1. With present numbers of stock sheep, we can expect not much over 800,000,000 pounds of lamb and mutton for distribution next year if sheepmen start rebuilding their flocks. This would be about equal to the output in 1930 and 25 per cent less than last year.

The wool situation is the uncertain factor in the sheep industry at present and might cause some further liquidation. In general, however, numbers now are well adjusted for post-war conditions and we might look forward to some expansion in flocks over the next five years, and, after 1945 or 1946, a gradual increase in supplies of lambs for slaughter.

Hogs Adjust More Readily

Hog production can be adjusted more quickly than that of cattle, and when prices dropped after the last war, hog producers reduced their output about 9 per cent from the 1918 level by 1920. The reduction no doubt would have been much greater had not an unusually favorable feed situation developed as a result of a succession of good corn crops.

Six years of good crops, 1937 to 1942, made it possible to accumulate large feed reserves by the time this country entered World War II. Feed prices in 1941 and 1942 were low in relation to livestock prices. This stimulated livestock production throughout the country. Hog and poultry numbers were greatly increased, and cattle feeding and dairying were also expanded. Fed cattle were more plentiful from May, 1941, to September, 1942, than ever before or since. The pig crop in 1942 for the first time exceeded 100,000,000 head. In 1943 it was estimated at more than 120,000,000.

Variations in hog production are definitely related to the supplies of feed grain available, of which corn is the major portion.

The 121,000,000 pigs raised in 1943 accounted for the very large number of hogs coming to market in the last 12 months. These hogs, together with the increased number of chickens raised and the greater number of cows milked, used up our feed reserves, and feed became generally scarce by the middle of last winter. This situation, together with other factors, such as difficulties in marketing hogs, abnormal price relationships for different weights and classes of hogs, and uncertainties as to when the war might end, caused hog producers to raise fewer pigs this year and even less than the production goal set last fall. The spring pig crop was down 24 per cent and the survey of breeding intentions indicated a probable

reduction of 28 per cent in the fall crop. The total crop for the year is indicated to be about 88,000,000 pigs, or 33,000,000 less than last year. A pig crop of this size could mean a total slaughter in the next 12 months of about 79,000,000 hogs of which about 55,000,000 would be in the federally inspected kill.

In appraising future prospects for hog supplies, consideration needs to be given to the possibility of finding export outlets for our hog products.

Canada has greatly expanded its hog production and expects, or at least hopes, to continue to find an outlet for her surplus in Great Britain. Hog production, likewise, has greatly increased in Argentina, although the total there is still small in comparison with that of Canada or this country. Argentina's output, however, will be seeking a market in other countries.

Denmark and other European hog-producing countries will come out of the war with reduced numbers of breeding stock—probably 30 to 40 per cent below pre-war average, but it will not take these countries long to get back to normal production after they once get access to their usual supplies of feed.

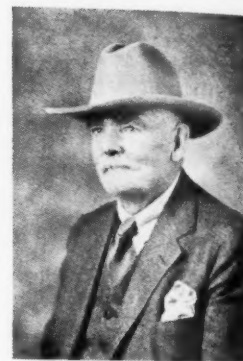
Great Britain is the only important importer of meat products, and like any other careful buyer, she will make her purchases where they can be obtained to the best advantage, both with respect to price and other considerations. Cuba probably will continue to buy fairly large quantities of some hog products from this country, because she needs them and she can sell us sugar in return. When we look for foreign outlets elsewhere, they are difficult to find. Our problem, therefore, will be principally to utilize our pork production at home. With well-maintained purchasing power, our population of 140,000,000 consumers can be expected to take about 20 billion pounds of meat at prices which will maintain livestock prices at reasonably favorable levels. This quantity of meat is about 20 per cent less than our output this year, but 17 per cent more than the five-year pre-war average.

Feed Determining Factor

In conclusion I might emphasize once again that livestock production in the next five years will be determined largely by the outturn of feed grains and the condition of ranges and pastures. With horse and mule numbers less than half what they were at the end of the last war and expected to continue to decrease, a much larger proportion of our feed resources is being used for producing meat animals, poultry, eggs and dairy products. Improvements in crop production through soil conservation and the use of better varieties and strains will tend to maintain and increase the output of feed. For the next few years at least, this country can produce as much meat as can be moved into consumption at prices that will bring reasonable returns to producers.

A COWMAN'S BIOGRAPHY

THOMAS
McQUAID,
SUBJECT
OF THE
PRODUCER'S
BIOGRAPHY
FOR
NOVEMBER



AT THE AGE OF 12, THOMAS McQUAID came upon a band of rustlers in action as he hunted for a lost cow high in the mountains of Chaffee County, Colo. He managed not to arouse the suspicions of the leader or the gang, although he spent the night with them, and was instrumental on his return home in the capture of the gang by a posse. The incident served to introduce him to a long and useful career in the cattle industry. Mr. McQuaid, who has seen a wild frontier develop into a great state and has had a hand in that development, was born May 30, 1869, in Calaveras County, Cal.

His father, Bernard McQuaid, and his mother, Delia McQuaid, were from Brockton, Mass. In the early 60's the journey was made around the "Horn" to California and in 1870 the overland trip to Colorado, where the McQuaids settled in California Gulch, the elder McQuaid placer mining. Before long he homesteaded four miles south of Cottonwood, now the city of Buena Vista, where he farmed and raised cattle. Later, after the town of Leadville became known as the "amazing mother of millionaires," and California Gulch had become the world's greatest mining camp, the family moved to Leadville and ran a dairy. Young Tom became so efficient as a cowboy that he early assumed responsibilities of running the ranch, permitting his father to conduct his business in Leadville. Tom did this so successfully that when the decline of Leadville was setting in and his father located permanently again on the ranch, Tom continued to look after the cattle.

When Tom McQuaid was 17 he went into the cattle business on his own. At 21 he bought, with a friend, 700 head, making a down payment of \$1,000. Later he bought out his partner and in 1899 bought the JP Connected cattle and ranch in South Park, with a range in Chaffee and Park counties, continuing to raise cattle and buy when he could.

In 1911 he married Mildred Hall Wessells, youngest daughter of a well known pioneer couple, Charles L. and Mary M.

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ON RANGE

**"Cattlemen know
a lot about
FEED!"**



IN THE FEED LOT



IN THE SHOW RING

WHENEVER cattlemen meet the talk soon turns to feed. They know that good cattle make better use of grass and concentrates—and that good feeds help develop the bloom and finish that wins praise and commands top prices. They know, too, that Larro Cattle Feeds (formerly known as Gold Medal Cattle Feeds) are doing a remarkable job wherever they are used—on the range, in the feed lot, or at the show ring.

Because of the care with which General Mills selects ingredients and carries on its manufacturing processes, Larro Feeds are outstanding in quality. Larro helps cows

produce strong, healthy calves and make the milk needed for their growth and development . . . helps cattle add flesh quickly and economically.

Today General Mills is making Larro Cattle Feed to the limit of its capacity . . . doing its level best to give you the feed you need. If it happens that you cannot *always* get the Larro Feed you require, please be patient. General Mills is making every effort to help you and all the other producers of livestock who look to us for quality feeds.

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(FORMERLY GOLD MEDAL)



Hall. In the early 60's Mr. Hall and associates had built the Colorado Salt Works, one of the first industrial enterprises in the Territory, and operated it for years. In great vats and kettles the salt water was boiled down, then the salt was stored in bins and hauled in sacks and barrels to Denver and other points by ox teams. It sold for \$1 per pound. The salt works provided the scene for some very heated Indian battles staged between different tribes.

In the 70's railroads, which had been a source of interest to young McQuaid as an 11-year-old boy, reached Denver and the iron rails were laid through the mountains. The salt works were closed, the expense of operation being too great to compete with other producers and the brine being not too strong. Now Mr. McQuaid uses the iron kettles, each weighing over half a ton, and which were freighted from the Missouri River at a cost of \$1,500 each, for water troughs for his horses and cattle. A few years ago one of these was presented to the Colorado Historical Society and is on exhibition at the Colorado State Museum at Denver.

The home ranch where the McQuaids live the year around, except for brief visits in Denver, is known as the "Salt Works Ranch." It lies between Fairplay and Buena Vista at the foot of the Buffalo Peaks in Park County, with grazing pastures in both counties. In the fall of 1918 Mr. McQuaid bought the Nathrop Bros. cattle just before the descent of a hard winter. He had to feed all his cattle on hay that cost \$25 a ton! In 1928 he bought the "63 Ranch"; prior to that he had purchased many of the "63" cattle. He runs a herd of registered Herefords in addition to the beef cattle. From the time he was 21 he has served as captain of the annual general roundup. He rides with his men, superintends all of the ranch work and takes an active part, attending

to the branding, sorting the cattle, taking them to the higher ranges in summer and bringing them home in the fall.

Mr. McQuaid has served as president of the Fremont-Park Counties Cattle Growers' Association and of the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association. The PRODUCER is indebted to the secretary of the latter association, Dr. B. F. Davis of Denver, for the foregoing material.

Washington Notes

Freight Rates. This month officers of the American National Live Stock Association are in Washington to help forestall a rise in freight rates that shippers will pay if the plea of the railroads for more freight revenue is granted. American National Traffic Manager Chas. E. Blaine and Secretary F. E. Mollin joined in a request to the ICC to have the railroads show cause why the rise which was granted in March, 1942, and inoperative since May 15, 1943 because of ICC suspension until Jan. 1, 1945, should not be continued in permanent suspension. The railroads contend that higher rates are necessary to take care of deferred maintenance and other improvements needed for the post-war service.

Beef Set Aside. United States military forces and other war agencies are now to use about 30 per cent of the total beef supply of the country. This estimate was given in a release by the government announcing that as of Oct. 15, 80 per cent of all canner and cutter beef produced under federal inspection must be set aside for government procurement. The packers are also required to set aside 60 per cent of the choice, good, commercial and utility grade beef that meets army specifications. About one-fourth of our beef supply is not slaughtered under federal inspection.

Price Control Policy. The OPA reports that its price policy after the end of the war in Europe will be "aimed at maintaining maximum industrial production because this is the basis of high incomes on farms, full employment in cities, and reasonable prices for industrial goods." The OPA administrator has expressed the hope that most farm machinery, automobiles and other consumer goods can be brought back to the market at or near the 1942 level of prices. He expects OPA to keep ceiling prices on clothing, grocery items and household goods as long as there is danger of inflationary price increases in those lines.

ODT Truck Program. Truck miles saved in transporting livestock to market amount to 47,142,000 annually under the conservation program of the ODT, says Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director. The program is being carried on through 130 district livestock industry transportation advisory committees and 2,020 country subcommittees, which have tackled the problem of conserving and utilizing transport facilities, providing orderly movement of livestock and encouraging shippers to anticipate sales early to allow haulers to plan their routes.

Meat Supply Survey. At the request of the OPA, the American Meat Institute recently made a survey of the meat supply situation over the country. A growing shortage of most all cuts and grades of beef, veal, pork and related products was revealed. Beef grading AA, A and B, grades needed for the armed forces, were found in extremely short supply for civilians; utility and canner and cutter grades, while not plentiful, were more abundant than other grades, even though substantial proportions, meeting army specifications are reserved for the government; pork loins, hams, shoulders, spareribs and bacon were very scarce; top

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grades of lamb were in short supply compared with lower grades; hamburger, variety meats and most sausage items were in the greatest supply. The information was released on Oct. 20.

Pre-Boning. An OPA order effective Oct. 9 permitted meat retailers to sell pre-boned and pre-rolled roasts from short loins and standing ribs of utility and cutter and canner grades of beef. Sale of pre-boned and pre-rolled roasts of other grades is not permitted. The primary purpose of the measure is to enable retailers to aid in the movement of utility and cutter and canner grades, which normally do not find a ready retail market.

Miscellaneous. New shotguns and rifles for ranchers, farmers and law enforcement agencies are on the way. Production of 495,000 shotguns and rifles has been authorized, but it takes from three to six months to turn out such firearms. . . . Rationing of farm machinery, except corn pickers, was dropped recently but price control, both on the new and used machinery, still continues. Price control in individual sales is limited to nine specific second-hand items—combines, corn binders and pickers, hay balers and loaders, manure spreaders, tractor-mounted mowers, control on new and used machinery in most cases continues. . . . Supply of heavy-duty rubber footwear is still extremely

tight and rationing continues. . . . The Department of Agriculture says that since Pearl Harbor the Rural Electrification Administration has electrified 160,000 farm homes. The electrification program was extended recently.

The average annual per capita consumption of meat for 1935-39 was 126 pounds. The average for 1944 is now expected to be 145 pounds, with the average for the last three months being about 130 to 135 pounds.

Meat Quality Study

The flesh of cattle, hogs and sheep as they come to market varies greatly in physical and chemical composition, according to studies made by O. G. Hankins, meat specialist of the Department of Agriculture. Samples of meat from steers of the same breed but differing in type varied as much as 12 per cent in moisture content, 23 per cent in fat, 14 per cent in protein, and 7 per cent in ash. Differences in tenderness were found to be influenced by breeding and exercise, as well as by the age and feeding of the animals. Difference in juiciness of the meat and in the color of both the lean and fat also were observed. Breeding has an especially important influence on meat quality. Research has indicated that the meat of exercised cattle is more tender than that of cattle having little opportunity to move about. Also it is not necessarily true that the meat of a

young animal is tender and that of an old one is tough, although tenderness generally decreases as an animal gets older.

Among the controllable factors that cause differences in tenderness are breeding, feeding, age and activity of animals, enzymes that occur naturally in the meat, freezing and cooking. Studies have shown that certain qualities of meat can be improved by identifying and using, for breeding purposes, animals whose progeny yield meat superior in those qualities. This means, say the government experts, that the goal in breeding meat animals is not so much the physical type that appeals to the eye but rather the type of animal that produces highly palatable and nutritious meat and a high proportion of the preferred cuts.

Range Improvement

An attendance of 2,000 stockmen, farmers and the general public represented 13 states at the Southern Great Plains field station, Woodward, Okla., Oct. 7 on the occasion of a range improvement field day and chuck wagon feed. Participants witnessed demonstrations and results of grazing experiments with beef cattle; made a study of comprehensive grass experiments in progress on the 1,080-acre main station, and inspected grazing, regrassing, brush control, range reseeding and other investigations on the 4,315-acre Southern



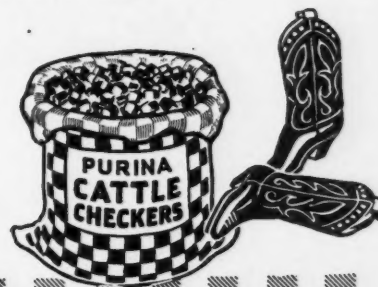
TWO Western Purina Mills are steaming ahead full blast to help out in this critical situation. Many carloads of all-round Cattle Checkers are rushing to those ranges where they will do the most good. This combination of proteins, minerals and other food ingredients will help condition cows with heat and energy. And they'll help you raise big, husky calves with the strength and vigor to winter in first class shape. Don't wait until transportation conditions may become more difficult. For prompt delivery, book your order now. See your friendly Purina Dealer.

FACING A FEED SHORTAGE?

Let **CATTLE CHECKERS**
Carry You Through
PURINA MILLS

Denver, Colorado

Pocatello, Idaho



Plains experimental range northwest of Fort Supply, Okla. They also saw some of the cattle raised in connection with the tests, and a sagebrush cutting demonstration whereby the brush was simply mowed like hay; a nearby field treated in that way showed big improvement.

Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Live Stock Association spoke on the "Immediate Future of Western Beef Production" at a noon barbecue. Other speakers on the program were K. W. Parker of the Forest Service, Tucson, Ariz., and O. S. Aamodt, head agronomist in charge of the forage division, Bureau of Plant Industry.

FRESH MEAT FOR SOLDIERS IN THE PACIFIC

A new portable gasoline-operated refrigerator, designed to hold fresh meats at 10 degrees Fahrenheit when outside temperatures are 120 or higher and so sturdily built as to withstand the effects of a four-foot fall, is now being produced and shipped to many theaters of operation in the tropical Pacific. The refrigerator has an inside volume of 26½ cubic feet, and the almost-zero temperature is made possible because the metal-covered cabinet is unique in design and insulation, and employs a new type refrigerant.

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(C-4)

The Month's Markets

By H. W. FRENCH

SLAUGHTER CATTLE ARE NOW selling within a much wider range than earlier in the season. It may be



H. W. French

usually by offerings grading below good grade.

Good to choice grain-fed cattle, both steers and heifers, at Chicago continue on the upgrade, and there was such a broad demand for good cows that later offerings also worked upward despite the downward trend on other grades. Around mid-October canner to common cows dropped back to the July low spot, and in some instances established new lows for the year.

Northwestern rangers have not been burdensome at Chicago, while Colorado, Wyoming and many other range states have been filling the hopper at many of the other markets. Except at Chicago, cows have made up the bulk of offerings going on slaughter account, but, taking the range run as a whole, stocker and feeder classes far outnumbered any other class.

Heavy slaughter of cattle and calves was reported for September under federal inspection although the percentage of increase as compared with a year earlier was much greater for calves. Nine months' slaughter of cattle was nearly 10,000,000 head, or almost 2,000,000 above the same period in 1943. Calf slaughter for January through September stood at 5,307,275 and 3,400,865, respectively. September figures for hogs and sheep were below a year ago, but for the first nine months hog slaughter was up nearly 10,000,000, while sheep and lamb slaughter was hardly 500,000 below a year earlier.

Linseed cake and meal production for the first two months of the season amounted to 171,953 tons against 117,279 tons a year ago. The July-August production of soybean cake and meal at 541,999 tons compared with 488,570 tons for the same period last year. Because of the seasonally larger crushings of cottonseed, crushers estimate that direct shipments of oilseed meals in October to the southern region will be 55,000 tons larger than in September, with shipments to east-central states up 10,000 tons, and to western regions up 9,000 tons. Shipments to the northeastern re-

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gion will be down 7,000 tons, and to the north-central regions 13,000 tons smaller.

Only 22.2 per cent of the beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago the final week of September graded choice or better, as compared with 46.8 per cent a year ago. Good made up 48.4 per cent, and 42.5 per cent, respectively. This left 29.4 per cent for common and medium, combined, this year, and 10.7 per cent last year. Average price of all grades figured \$15.55, or 28 cents above a year ago. Choice and prime averaged \$17.75 and \$16.14, respectively, with common \$10.58 and \$10.42, respectively.

Replacements Set Back

Replacement steers suffered a setback. Demand was good but most buyers balked at the recent climbing prices, resulting in considerable loss. The general decline measured 25 to 50 cents compared with a month earlier when a sudden rush of buyers caused considerable advance. Changes in cows and heifers on account were not material, and calves, although not moving in any volume, displayed some strength.

Apparently Corn Belt buyers showed interest on the upper crest of the feeder steer crop at \$12 and up, but whenever they had to pay above \$13 the market sagged.

Average cost of feeder and stocker steers at Chicago for September figured \$12.09, only 40 cents below a year ago, while the Kansas City cost at \$11.34 was 47 cents off. Cost at Omaha of \$11.69 stood 43 cents lower than a year ago, with St. Paul reporting \$10.56, or 56 cents under last September. The July through September cost at Chicago at \$11.33 was \$1.48 lower than the corresponding period in 1943.

There will be a moderate increase in the number of cattle to be fed for market during the coming winter, according to a report issued by the Department of Agriculture. Whatever increase may take place will be a result of increased feeding operations in the western Corn Belt, especially in the three states west of the Missouri River, since indications are that the volume of feeding in the eastern Corn Belt will be considerably reduced from last season, and the total in the states outside of the Corn Belt little changed from last year.

Most of the conditions that influence the size of feeding operations are more favorable than a year ago. Fat-cattle prices have remained substantially higher than a year ago, while the prices of feeder cattle continue lower. Feed grain at the beginning of the new feeding season will be about as large as a year ago, and the supply per animal unit will be materially larger, due to the reduction in hogs and chickens.

September shipments of feeder cattle into the eight Corn Belt states were smaller than a year ago, following good gains in July and August. The movement for July through September totaled 708,000 against 624,000 a year

ago. Shipments to Iowa and Nebraska were up sharply, to Illinois up moderately, but to Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, were down sharply.

It is indicated that feeding in the western states may be reduced although it is too early to obtain dependable information on feeding prospects. It seems probable, however, that any decrease in these states will be offset by increased feeding in the wheat-pasture sections of Texas and Oklahoma.

Cattle feeders in July and August gave preference for heavy-weight feeder

steers, but with the coming of September many buyers switched to yearlings, so that the spread between heavy and light cattle narrowed considerably within the last month. There still is little demand for common light steers, but almost anyone at this time will purchase strictly choice lots from 600 pounds up. Trade reports show that few calves are moving in the Southwest or in the Rocky Mountain range areas, but on the public market the demand recently began to show signs of picking up.

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A total of 10,523,331 head of livestock, valued at \$396,995,003, was handled last year by the 37 offices operated by our member agencies in principal markets listed below:

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LOUISVILLE
SALT LAKE CITY
—North Salt Lake
—Los Angeles
—Ogden
CINCINNATI
—Dayton, Ohio
—Lexington, Ky.

OKLAHOMA CITY
BUFFALO
SIOUX CITY
COLUMBUS
—Cleveland
—Pittsburgh
—Wapakoneta, Ohio
—Wash. C. H., Ohio
—Findlay, Ohio
—Mount Vernon, Ohio
—Toledo
—Hicksville, Ohio
—Coshocton, Ohio

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SAN FRANCISCO
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—Fort Wayne, Ind.
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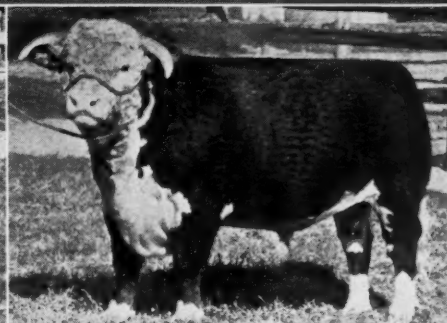
Selling price on these two bulls—
(Pictured in last month's *Producer* and below)

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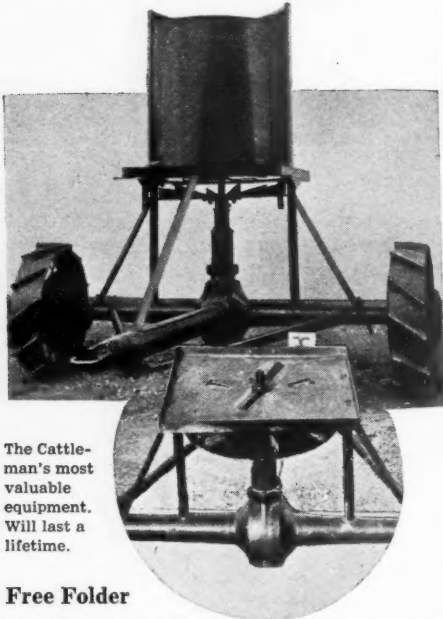
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WILD HORSES TO BE ROUNDED UP IN WYOMING

Plans are under way for a fall roundup of 1,000 head of horses which are now running wild and semi-wild on the Little Colorado desert northeast of Kemmerer, Wyo. Airplanes will be employed to herd the animals into corrals which are being built in anticipation of the scheduled event.

For some time, it is said, the Grazing Service has been killing off wild horses in various sections because they contribute nothing to offset the value of pasture they consume which could be better utilized by cattle and sheep. Better horses having the qualifications may be used on farms and ranches.

The roundup, which promises to attract wide interest, will be covered by the news services, Life and Time magazines and Movietone News.

UTAH HUNTERS GET BOUNTIES

From September of 1943 to Aug. 15 this year the state of Utah has paid a total of \$70,194 in bounties on predatory animals. Broken down into the various species, this covered 10,076 coyotes, 1,501 bobcats, 47 cougars, and one lone wolf. The coyote and bobcat pelts brought \$6, while the cougars and the wolf paid off to the tune of \$15. The fish and game commission and turkey growers were said to have joined with good effect in the state-wide crusade against the predators.

WHR SALE

The annual auction of the Wyoming Hereford Ranch, held at Cheyenne Oct. 9, resulted in the setting of a new record price for a female when WHR Lady Lill 15th sold to John E. Owens, Riverside, Cal., for \$20,000. WHR Helmsman 2nd, top bull of the sale, brought an \$18,000 price; the second top female went at \$10,000, and the next high bull sold for \$17,500. Average price for the 61 head handled was \$3,519; for 27 bulls the figure was \$4,000.

NEW ARIZONA TESTING LAB

AN animal disease laboratory has recently been opened at Phoenix, Ariz., to be operated jointly by the Live Stock Sanitary Board and the BAI, under direction of Dr. Donald Miller. In the laboratory, which is well equipped, Dr. Miller will examine any specimens, material for which he suggests should be obtained from animals as soon after death as possible.

"SIESTA" CATTLE

In Mexico City the minister of national defense has strongly reminded tourists, more particularly motorists, in using highways at night to employ the utmost caution. The reason? No, not personal safety. . . . Cattle make use of the highways for their nocturnal siestas, it is reported.—RAY FREEDMAN.

COWMAN'S COLUMN

F. R. Marshall, former secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association and largely instrumental in the adoption of the CCC wool purchase program, states that "the more government is asked to do things for us, the more it will take away from us." The point was stressed in the course of a speech which Prof. Marshall, now a Pomona, Calif., orange grower, delivered before the Southern California Wool Growers' Association at Pomona on Oct. 7.

The 60,000-acre Fleming Grant Land Company ranch near Fellsmere, Fla., is now under managership of J. E. Williams, who founded and for many years was editor-publisher of the Florida Cattleman. Southeastern Cattleman for October explains that Mr. Williams will undertake the development of the property into a cattle ranch.

P. D. Hanson, assistant regional forester in charge of timber management and private forestry in the California region of the Forest Service, has been named regional forester of the northern region with headquarters at Missoula, Mont. Mr. Hanson has been associated with the Forest Service in California for 18 years, and he succeeds Regional Forester Evan W. Kelley, who retires after almost 40 years of service. . . . Avon Denham, Cortez, Colo., supervisor of the Montezuma National Forest, has been made assistant in the division of wildlife and range management for the California region. A graduate of Colorado State College in 1928, Mr. Denham has been with the Forest Service since that time. His successor in the supervisorship of the Montezuma forest will be Clarence K. Collins of Fort Collins, Colo., also a 1928 graduate of Colorado State College.

From a recent edition of the Western Livestock Reporter we learn that death has come to Harry H. Burdick following a heart attack. Mr. Burdick was president and general manager of the Portland Stock Yards Co. and had served before that as an official with the Sioux City Stock Yards Co. Named to succeed Mr. Burdick is Thos. C. Gorman of St. Joseph, Mo., acting superintendent of the yards at that city since 1937.

After a long siege of ill health, Andrew J. Campion, one-time livestock man of Denver, Colo., recently died at the age of 84. A native of Indiana, Mr. Campion had been part owner with his brother-in-law, the late Fred P. Siegel, of the commission company bearing their names which went out of business about 15 years ago upon Mr. Campion's retirement.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Earle G. Reed, general livestock agent of the Union Pacific, in a circular letter says that the number of livestock killed on railroad right of ways hasn't decreased but is continuing about the same year in and year out. He points out that everyone loses in these deaths and that a little care and thoughtfulness could prevent many of them.

New president of the State College of Washington at Pullman is Wilson M. Compton, for 25 years director of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and well known economist and educator.

New assistant secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association is Mansel F. Grimes of Evanston, Ill. Mr. Grimes was raised on a Pennsylvania livestock farm and is a 1914 graduate of the animal husbandry department at Penn State College, where as a student he served on the international livestock judging team. He has taught at Delaware State College and also at his alma mater.

Owen Hoge, for the past year assistant secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, recently accepted an important executive position with the OPA. His headquarters will be in Denver, but he will continue to make his residence in Cheyenne, Wyo.

The director of animal industries and fisheries in China's ministry of agriculture, Frank Lu, will soon make an extensive tour of Oregon's range livestock areas, according to the Oregon State College. He will be accompanied by R. G. Johnson of the college's animal husbandry department, who was recently in China on a year's mission for the United States State Department.

Chester H. Gray, Washington, D. C., for the past seven years director of the National Highway Users' Conference, has resigned that position. The office

RISE OF THE RABBIT

The lowly Australian rabbit, formerly the object of extermination efforts running into millions of dollars, finds itself elevated in this wartime period of meat scarcity to a status of near-national heroism. The meat of these little animals which, according to the Australian News and Information Bureau, came in with the early English settlers, is coupon-free and thus doubly valuable; because of it the rabbits are regarded with a new respect, whereas they used to be hunted, not so long ago, with guns, traps, poison bait, ferrets and gas and by other restrictive means. Recently the Indian government has asked for Australian rabbits to breed for food for her services, and export of rabbit pelts to the United States is increasing.

thus vacated is temporarily in charge of P. D. McLean. Mr. Gray, who has often addressed stockmen at their national and other conventions, has been connected with trade and farm organization work for the past 24 years.

Louis Taylor of the Montana State College has written the first book on the American saddle horse to be published by the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association. Titled "The Horse America Made," the volume will offer a complete exposition of the famous saddle horse of this country, following every aspect of its history down to the present day.

Murry T. Morgan, since October of 1942 chief of the meat purchase division in the livestock and meats branch of WFA, has been named assistant chief of the livestock and meat branch in WFA's office of distribution. Mr. Morgan has been connected with the industry since graduation from Chicago's Morgan Park Academy in 1900 and has served with the USDA as well as WFA, and also in private companies engaging in the meat and livestock business.

Roy Turner, Oklahoma City, Okla., was elected president of the Hereford Association of America at a meeting of the organization at Tulsa, Okla. R. W. Lazier of the WHR at Cheyenne, Wyo., was named on the board of directors. More than 250 Hereford breeders attended the annual meeting which for the first time was held away from the association's Kansas City headquarters.

Ralph Cunningham of Billings and Jim Seabeck of Tacoma are the purchasers of the famous old PN and 79 ranches in Montana. The 59,000 acres of deeded and leased lands were formerly owned by the Carsten Packing Co. of Tacoma and Spokane, Wash.; the land has a carrying capacity of more than 4,000 head of cattle and an annual hay crop of 2,000 tons.

Appointed director of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colo., to succeed Charles A. Connaughton is Dr. William G. McGinnies. Mr. Connaughton becomes director of the Southern Forest Experiment Station at New Orleans, La.

W. B. Brown paid the tidy sum of \$1,050 for a purebred Guernsey cow for herd improvement. But Brown hadn't figured on getting a trick cow in the bargain. The other morning, Brown's farm manager decided to delay the morning's feedings for a half hour and set the alarm for 4:30. At 4:15, however, he was startled into wakefulness by the insistent clanging of the yard bell. Arriving at the barn he was met by the \$1,050 cow, with one of her horns inserted in the bell-rope and swinging her head up and down to make known her call to breakfast.—GIBBONS CLARK.

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Are You Keeping Up . . . with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

Livestock
American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1.50; Southeastern Cattleman, \$1; NRA Roundup (rodeos), 50c; The Sheepman, \$1; Plantation Stockman, \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$1; Sheep Breeder, \$1; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1; California Cattleman, \$1.

Horses
National (saddle) Horseman, \$5; Chronicle (weekly, breeding, fox hunting, racing, shows), \$5; Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Thoroughbred (horse) Record, weekly, \$4; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$3.50; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman, \$1; Hoofs and Horns (rodeos), \$1.50.

Dairying
Dairyland News, s. m., 50c; Dairyman's Journal, 35c; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1.

Bees
Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.

Farming
The Country Book, \$1; Co-operative (farmers') Digest, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.

Pigeons
American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50; Pigeon News (fancy only), \$1.50.

Poultry
Northeastern Poultryman (2 yrs.), \$1; Cackle & Crow, \$1; Pacific Poultryman, 50c.

Rabbits
Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Am. Sm. Stock Farmer (rabbits only), 50c.

Fruit
Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

Other Specialties
The Soybean Digest, \$1.50; New Agriculture (sugar beets only), \$2; Small Commercial Animals and Fowls, 50c; Tailwagger (dogs), \$2.50; Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Home Worker, b.m., \$1; Southern Literary Messenger, b.m., \$1; Ozark Guide, b.m. (Rayburn's), \$1; Canary Journal, \$2; Relics Mag. (hobbyists), \$1; Homemaker's Friend, \$1; Mail Sale Advertiser, 25c; Natl. Amat. Mineroologist, \$2; Ozark Mountains Republican, w., \$1.50; Canary World, \$1.25.

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Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The **Sheep and Goat Raiser** reaches more sheepmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscriptions, \$1.50. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

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Interested in Angora goats? Read the **Sheep and Goat Raiser**, Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas—the only ranch magazine published serving the Angora goat industry. Subscriptions, \$1.50. Sample copy 15 cents.

"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES"—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 14410, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Edward Burnett, 90, died recently at his Buffalo, Wyo., home. Coming to this country from England as a young man, Mr. Burnett settled in Texas, taking such work as was offered; in the late 80's he came up the long Texas trail and with his savings went into the cattle business in Johnson County. By 1916 he had built up a 12,000-head herd but misfortune befell in 1919 and all but "closed him out," about which he cheerfully commented to us some years later, "this is the life." He was the last survivor of the original Johnson County (Wyo.) cattlemen.

The ranch of John Mocho near Santa Fe, N. M., has been sold to James W. Girard, formerly this country's ambassador to France. Some 180,000 acres in patented and state lease land were involved in the deal, and report has it that Mr. Girard, a New York attorney, will continue the sheep and wool operations of the ranch. Mr. Mocho, the former owner, announces that he has transferred his interests to Holbrook, Ariz., where he will run only cattle.

W. K. Smith, 55, manager of the Gibbons Estate, which includes ranch holdings in San Saba County, Tex., died in a San Saba hospital in September. Mr. Smith was one of the attorneys employed by the National Live Stock Tax Committee to work on income tax matters affecting stockmen.

With Auctioneers Fred Reppert and H. B. Sager officiating, C. E. Miller's U Bar U Ranch near Wisdom, Mont., was recently sold at auction to Huntley Bros. of Wisdom, whose holdings adjoin the 2,047 acres they thus newly acquired in the Big Hole section. The property is an irrigated tract growing 2,000 tons of hay a year and pasturing 500 head of cattle. It brought \$32 per acre at the sale. . . . Another cattle ranch located in Montana recently changed hands when R. C. Jeffries of Cutbank, Mont., bought Cameron R. Rathbone's Circle H Ranch near Augusta, Mont., which comprises 5,060 acres and carries 400 head of breeding cows.

In the news lately has been the name of Cleve Daly of Fort Scott, Kan., with a new wrinkle on the old man-bites-dog formula. When attacked by a bull recently, Mr. Daly on the spur of the moment managed to inflict a good, hard bite on the bull's tender nose, taking advantage of the animal's resultant bewilderment to get away and over a fence.

NORMAL FOR WINTER

Cattle appear to be in normal condition to start into winter. Cattle prices on the local market have shown a slight upward trend in the past two weeks (Oct. 10) on the better finished grass cattle. Feeder cattle are in poor demand. —CARL E. BARBER, Osceola County, Fla.

Stockmen's Bookshelf

Technical Bulletin 32, entitled "Sedges and Rushes of Colorado," is written by E. C. Smith and Dr. L. W. Durrell. Technical Bulletin 33 is entitled "Key to Some Colorado Grasses in Vegetative Condition," by Dr. H. D. Harrington and Dr. Durrell. Both publications are concerned with the identification and description of native Colorado grasses and grass-like plants, and free copies of them are available from the Colorado State College Experiment Station at Fort Collins.

A bulletin published by the Oregon State College Experiment Station gives construction details on electric fences, including posts, wire, insulators and gates. It tells how to train animals to respect the electric fence.

Interested producers can secure, at a cost of 10 cents, Technical Bulletin No. 856, "Effects of Phosphorus Supplements on Cattle Grazing on Range Deficient in This Mineral," by writing to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of Bulletin 380 (June, 1944) are available from the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota. The booklet, by Austin A. Dowell, covers "Trends in Prices of Purebred Cattle."

An illustrated bulletin called "Home-Made Farm Equipment" has been published by the experiment station of Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College at Fort Collins. This is No. 443, and is written by William P. Kintzley, farm manager for the station. A reprint of a 1938 edition, the booklet tells how to make machines on a farm. Copies are obtainable gratis.

FROM PIG TO PORK

The Butcher Workman offers an interesting sidelight to explain why the flesh of an animal changes its name between the time it "goes off the hoof" and the time when it appears on the dinner table. It all goes back to the days of William the Conqueror, who was a Frenchman and took what is now England, in the year 1066.

The vanquished Anglo-Saxons became in many cases servants of the triumphant French. Thus, while they called the animal simply ox, cow, pig, calf, sheep or deer, as the case might be, when it came in on a platter to the French master he referred to it in his native tongue as "boeuf" (beef), "mouton" (mutton), veal or venison, etc.

There has been a time lapse of 900 years since then, but the French names for our meat products have persisted as a part of our language.

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